

Three Weeks' Delay on Treaty Vote Predicted

Prolonged Debate to Defer Final Ratification Test, Opposing Leaders, Lodge and Hitchcock, Believe

Latter Will Kill Time

Three Remaining Textual Changes Are Expected To Be Defeated To-day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A debate on reservations, so prolonged as to prevent a final vote on ratification of the German peace treaty for three or four weeks, and decided to-night by Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, leaders of the opposing factions in the treaty fight in the Senate. Senator Hitchcock made clear the Administration's position on long discussion and indicated they would delay the final vote themselves by injecting parliamentary questions into the Senate's proceedings during the fight over the treaty.

The Senate probably will dispose of the last of the amendments to the treaty to-morrow, when the three remaining textual changes are expected to be voted on and defeated to-night by Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, to-day moved to strike out Part 13 from the treaty. Part 13 embraces the labor clause. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who had a similar amendment, supported the La Follette amendment, and he will introduce a series of amendments modifying the labor clause of the treaty after the La Follette amendment has been disposed of.

New Shantung Amendment.

Senator Lodge announced to-night that he intends to offer a textual amendment to strike out the Shantung provision from the treaty. An amendment giving the former German rights and titles on the Shantung peninsula to the United States was the first textual change defeated in the Senate. Senator Lodge said that he does not expect any debate on his amendment, and that he will offer it simply to get a record vote on it.

The third remaining amendment is the one offered yesterday by Senator Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma. It provides for a referendum on the question of going to war to carry out the awards and decisions of the council of the league of nations.

Unless there is an unforeseen hitch in the program, all three of the amendments will be defeated to-morrow, and the fight on reservations will be opened on Monday.

Senator Hitchcock, when asked when he intends to go to the White House to confer with President Wilson, now that the "bridge" of reservations has been reached, said that he would not consult the President "for some time."

"Debate on the reservations will be much longer than we at first expected," said Senator Hitchcock, approximately five days later, when he was asked to consider after the amendments have been disposed of. The Foreign Relations Committee has reported fourteen and will report another embracing the "6 to 12" voting question.

In addition to the committee reservations, Senators Thomas, Smith, of Georgia, Pittman, Shields, and Gore have offered reservations. Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, will present a series of interpretative reservations which he will ask to have considered separately from the resolution of ratification.

Senator Lodge to-day said he does not anticipate much of a contest over the condition reported by the committee with its reservations, that they be affirmatively accepted by three of the great powers. The Senator called attention to the treaty with Denmark on the Virgin Islands, which was proclaimed in 1917 and which was voted for by nearly every member of the Senate.

In ratifying the Virgin Islands treaty in September, 1918, the Senate added out, the Senate added reservations protecting the constitutional right of every American subject to religious freedom and placed the condition in the resolution of ratification that the reservations would be formally accepted by Denmark through an exchange of notes. Secretary of State Lansing exchanged notes with Denmark, and President Wilson on January 25, 1917, proclaimed that the notes had been exchanged and the reservations formally accepted by Denmark, in accordance with the Senate resolution.

Japan Ratifies Peace Treaty

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—Japan has ratified the treaty of peace of Versailles. The peace treaty was approved by the Privy Council Monday at a meeting at which the Emperor presided. The treaty committee of the council reported that the league of nations covenant did not conflict with the prerogatives of the Emperor and could co-exist with the alliance with England, which is defensive and not aggressive. The committee advised the government to settle the Shantung matter to the best possible advantage for Japan. After unanimous approval, without reservations, the treaty was submitted to the Emperor. Japan is the fourth of the principal Allied and associated powers to take official action on the treaty with Germany, leaving only the United States yet to take action. Italy proclaimed ratification on October 7 (although there is some doubt whether the process is complete). Great Britain on October 10 and France on October 21. The treaty is expected to be proclaimed effective on November 11, according to a Paris dispatch received on Wednesday. In Japan the Emperor may approve treaties without the assent of Parliament. His Privy Council indorsed the pact last Monday.

Added Indemnities Up to Germany to Make Peace Final

More Rail Equipment and Machinery to Be Asked; British to Protect France on Ships Lost at Scapa Flow

PARIS, Oct. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Before the peace treaty becomes effective, the German representatives will be required, it is expected here, to sign an additional protocol, binding Germany to carry out armistice clauses which were not incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles. The Supreme Council to-day considered the text of the proposed instrument.

(The proposed protocol refers chiefly to the demands for the surrender to France and Belgium of specified rolling stock, agricultural machinery and other articles to make good losses incurred during the war which had not been met in full at the time of the signature of the treaty.)

The payment Germany must make for the warships sunk at Scapa Flow was again discussed by the Supreme Council to-day, and it was proposed that floating drydocks and similar property be exacted from her in payment for the destroyed warships.

There is some question whether this property does not already fall under the control of the reparation commission. Consequently no decision can be made until the conference experts make a report.

The British government apparently has accepted in principle the responsibility for the destruction of the fleet at Scapa Flow, which is in British waters, and is willing to guarantee France against any loss, from this cause, of warships that might have been awarded to her. While the United States and Great Britain were understood some time ago to have virtually agreed to sink whatever warships they might receive from Germany, there are indications now that the British view has changed.

The Supreme Council has assured France that her share of the German warships will not be reduced as the result of the destruction of the Scapa Flow units, for which the German government and not German officers individually is to be held responsible.

Lease Bill Passes House

And Goes to Conference

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Legislation for the leasing of government owned mineral lands was advanced toward final enactment to-day by the House in passing, by a vote of 193 to 39, the oil and coal land leasing bill. The measure now goes to conference.

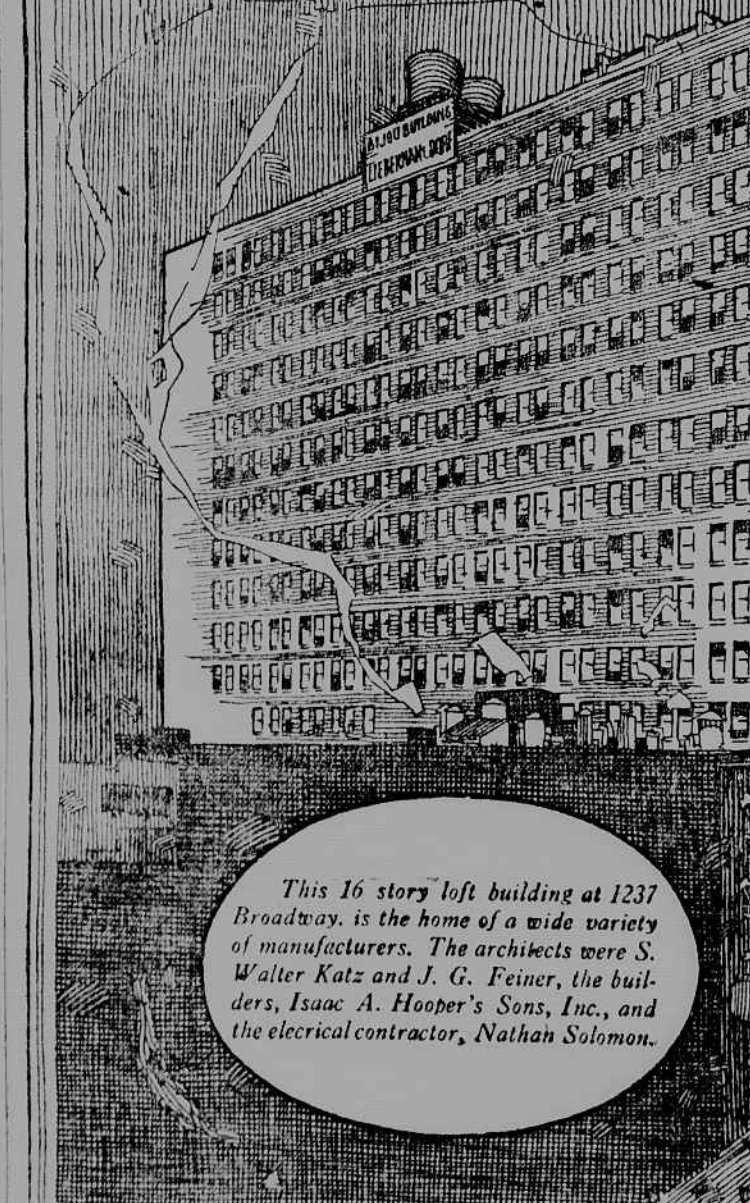
Vain efforts were made by Representatives Baker, California, and Griffin, New York, Democrat, to incorporate in the House bill provisions similar to the Harris amendment of the Senate measure, which proponents urged would prevent monopolizing control of the leased lands.

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Outer Mongolia Would Join Chinese Republic

Tired of Autonomy Under Protection of Russia; Petition Satisfies Peking

PEKING, Oct. 24 (By The Associated Press).—(Delayed).—The Chinese government has received a dispatch from Chen Yi, Chinese Ambassador at Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, reporting the receipt of a petition signed by the chiefs of the "Mongolian Banner."

This petition sets forth that a few years ago the Mongolians had been deceived by intrigues into declaring autonomy, but since then they have been bullied by the Russians. They now envy the princes and chieftains of Inner Mongolia, who, they say, receive specially favorable treatment from the Chinese government.

They express in their petition the wish to cancel autonomy and return to the protection of the Chinese government.

The government has sent a telegraphic message to Chen Yi, accepting the offer. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to open negotiations with the Russian Legation for the cancellation of the Khabta treaty of 1914, under which the autonomy of Outer Mongolia was recognized by China and Russia.

Outer Mongolia declared its independence shortly after the outbreak of the Chinese revolution. Its autonomy was recognized by the Russian government, and on November 3, 1912, a convention and protocol were signed at Urga. Outer Mongolia was therefore placed under the protection of Russia.

Spanish-American Exposition Appropriation Is Approved

MADRID, Oct. 30.—An appropriation for a Spanish-American Exposition at Seville has been approved by the Cabinet.

An announcement made in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies recently by the Minister of the Interior was to the effect that the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the voyage of Magellan to the New World would take the form of an exposition at Seville in 1920. He added that a Spanish-American congress also would be held there, to which representatives of all the Spanish-American countries would be invited.

Denikine Retakes Orel and Renews March on Moscow

Reds Leave Litter of Bodies on Roads in Retreat From Onega River; Finns Urged to Join War on Bolsheviks

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A report from Russian sources received here from Helsingfors says General Denikine has recaptured Orel from the Bolsheviks and is advancing toward Moscow.

The Bolsheviks have put an immense number of troops against General Denikine and are trying by pressure on both sides of the Orel salient to pinch this off and thereby relieve the threat against Moscow, according to official information.

Denikine's advance continues, but it is pointed out that a break in the weather must be expected at an early date, and he still has a long way to go to reach Moscow.

A Bolshevik wireless communication received here to-day says:

"The Red army, despite the strongest resistance, has occupied a series of villages around Gatchina, and also has advanced and captured a number of points fourteen miles eastward and sixteen miles southward of Luga, and at the same time is conducting a successful attack southeast of Gov."

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 30.—A further advance of the North Russian army is reported by the General Staff to-day. Its statement claims that the anti-Bolshevik forces have reached Birmucheff, 150 versts south of Onega, where they have formed a junction with the forces operating on the railway front. In the Onega sector the capture of 2,000,000 cartridges, 1,000 shells and other booty is reported.

The road along the Onega River, the statement adds, was found strewn with the bodies of soldiers and horses and with vehicles which had been mired and abandoned, the Bolsheviks having dropped everything and fled into the forests.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Extraordinary pressure is being brought to bear to induce Finland to join in the attack of the anti-Bolshevik forces on Petrograd.

C. G. Lianozov, head of the government of northwest Russia, has arrived in Helsingfors from Revel on a British torpedo boat destroyer to enter into direct negotiations for Finnish intervention. M. Vennola, Prime Minister of Finland, admitted to the correspondent to-day that negotiations were in progress, but said he had not received official proposals.

Turk Outbreak Forecast

Smyrna Menaced by Forces of Irregular Troops

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The probability of another outbreak by Turkish irregular troops in Smyrna is indicated in official advices received in London to-day. These advices said that the situation in the vilayet of Smyrna again was tense, that there had been fighting between Turkish irregulars and Greeks at Azioz, in which the irregulars were defeated, and also attacks by the irregulars near Odemish. The irregulars were reported to be concentrating north of the Odemish line.

Germans Decline to Aid Blockade of Bolsheviks

Berlin Says Economic War on Soviets Will Fail, but Is Ready to Aid Allies in Other Ways

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin says Germany's reply to the Entente declines to participate in a blockade of Soviet Russia because Germany does not believe the blockade would achieve the desired purpose.

The dispatch adds that Germany, however, is prepared to assist in any measures against Bolshevism which are calculated to obtain the desired end.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The text of the note sent by Marshal Foch to General Noutant for transmission to the German government, inviting Germany to participate in the blockade of Bolshevik Russia, is similar to that sent to the neutral states with the exception of the last paragraph. The note follows:

"The president of the peace conference has been requested by the conference to inform the neutral governments of a decision taken by the Supreme Council of the Allied and associated powers in regard to economic pressure which is to be exerted on Bolshevik Russia."

"The German government is asked to take measures similar to those indicated."

"It is in this spirit that the Allied and associated governments, after studying the commercial relations with Bolshevik Russia, find these relations indeed could only be effected through the agency of the chiefs of the Bolshevik government, who, disposing at will of the press and the warships, who are seeking to reestablish peace and social order."

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"Under these conditions the Allied and associated governments request the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Spanish, Swiss, Mexican, Chilean, Argentinean, Colombian and Venezuelan governments to be good enough to make an immediate agreement with the Russian ports in the hands of Bolsheviks, or coming from said ports."

"To refuse passports to all persons going to Bolshevik Russia, or coming from it, except through understanding with the Allied and associated governments."

"It is the disposition, with a view to preventing business from doing business with Bolshevik Russia, as far as possible, to request refusal by each government to its own nationals of facilities for correspondence with Bolshevik Russia by post, telegraph, or wireless."

The note sent to Germany contains the following final paragraph:

"The British and French warships in the Gulf of Finland shall continue to change the route of ships bound for ports of Bolshevik Russia."

Italy to Continue Parleys With U. S. On Fiume Question

Large Part of American Reply Is Favorable to Tittoni Proposal; Paris Hopes for Settlement

PARIS, Oct. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Notification has been given the peace conference by a representative of Italy here that the proposal made by Foreign Minister Tittoni for the settlement of the Fiume problem had not been accepted by the United States.

It is declared in authoritative Italian quarters, however, that although the reply of Secretary of State Lansing was unfavorable as a whole, a considerable portion of the Tittoni proposal was accepted and that the exchanges with the United States on the subject will be continued.

As soon as the extreme concessions the United States is willing to make are known to the representatives of Italy here the Italian government will be put in possession of all the elements of the problem as they have been developed by the delegation in Paris, and Italy's position will be definitely made known.

Outspoken Against Stand

The first reports which reached Paris were that the United States had rejected Foreign Minister Tittoni's proposal. These reports caused a display of deep emotion on the part of members of the Italian peace delegation. While the heads of the Italian mission maintain their courteous, diplomatic manner, lesser members of the delegation are outspoken, saying the decision would prolong indefinitely the perplexities and anxieties now facing the Italian government. There has been no official information received here to cause the members of the delegation to change their attitude.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Peter A. Jay, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, and Count Carlos Sforza, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have had frequent conversations and exchanges of communication concerning the Adriatic question.

Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to arrive in Rome next week from Paris to confer with King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Nitti and members of his Cabinet.

Nitti Sends Out Appeal

Signor Nitti has addressed a letter to his constituents concerning the Adriatic question, which is considered to be the program of the government in the approaching electoral campaign.

"The government," says the Premier, "has reaffirmed the Italianity of Fiume and is employing every means to defend it against all attacks."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Diplomatic circles here are deeply disturbed over late developments with respect to Fiume. Private advices from Italy say that public opinion has veered sharply in favor of d'Annunzio since the failure of Tittoni's proposals. It is declared that these proposals, which would have been acceptable to the Italian people a few weeks ago, would not satisfy them now.

It is felt that the situation is tenuous and that the only solution lies in the league of nations, which is powerless until the moral support of America is added.

Noske Outlines Plan to Rebuild German Army

Republic Divided Into Seven Districts; Each to Have One Infantry Division

ZURICH, Oct. 30.—Before the adoption of the German budget in the National Assembly at Berlin, according to advices received here, the German War Minister, Herr Noske, communicated to the Assembly details of the reorganization of the future German army, in accordance with the provisions of the Versailles peace treaty.

The territory of Germany has been divided into seven districts, each of which will raise one of the seven divisions of infantry specified in the peace treaty, and the military authorities in these districts will be granted the same powers formerly assigned to corps commanders.

These corps districts cease to exist from October 1. The three cavalry divisions provided for by the treaty will not be assigned to special districts but will be distributed throughout the country.

Minister Noske expressed the hope that it would be possible under these conditions to create an important military organization for Germany.

London Cheers Alfonso

Spanish King Greeted on Way to Commercial Dinner

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Alfonso XIII, of Spain, was enthusiastically greeted in London to-day when he passed through the heart of the city on his way to attend a luncheon given by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. Later in the day the King held a reception for Spaniards and South Americans.

At the luncheon Alfonso was seated next to the Lord Mayor of London. Other guests included the president of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, the Spanish ambassador and the Spanish consul general and the Bishop of Southwark.

'Irish Republic' to Have Consuls Throughout U. S.

J. L. Fawsitt, of Cork, Opens Headquarters to Promote Trade With Ireland

The "Irish Republic" has decided to establish a consular service throughout the United States. J. L. Fawsitt, of Cork, the first Irish Consul General, who has established headquarters at 280 Broadway, announced yesterday that he had begun the appointment of consuls in all important cities, with a view to increasing trade relations with Ireland.

Mr. Fawsitt said that arrangements have been made with Moore & McCormack, 5 Broadway, to increase their steamship lines between this country and Cork, Dublin and Belfast. The present ships are operated under the United States Shipping Board, but, according to Mr. Fawsitt, the firm is to go permanently into the Irish steamship business with larger and faster ships.

One of the industrial pioneers of free Ireland, Mr. Fawsitt said, is Henry Ford.

"Mr. Ford is the first American to grasp the importance of Ireland for world trade," said Mr. Fawsitt. "He is coming to Ireland to build tractors, not so much for the local trade as for the European markets which lie at Ireland's door. The Irish people gave a great welcome to Mr. Ford when he announced his plan to build his industry in Cork Harbor. The property he acquired was held in trust by the citizens of Cork, yet they readily placed it at Mr. Ford's disposal."

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